

REMARKS

Claims 1-6, 8-12, 14-21, 23-27, and 29-32 are pending in the application prior to entering this amendment.

The examiner rejects claims 1, 4, 6, 8, 12, 18-19, 21, 23, and 27 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Rao et al. (U.S. Patent No 5,828,786). The examiner rejects claims 2-3, 5, and 20 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rao. The examiner rejects claims 9-11, 14-17, 24-26, and 29-32 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rao in view of Wredenhagen (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 20020054236).

The applicants amend claims 1, 14, 18, and 29.

Claims 1-6, 8-12, 14-21, 23-27, and 29-32 remain in this application after entering the amendment.

The applicants add no new matter and request reconsideration.

Claim Rejections Under §§ 102 and 103 Over Rao

The examiner is steadfast in his rejection of claims 1-6, 8, 12, 18-21, 23, and 27 as variously old and obvious over Rao. The applicants traverse the examiner's rejections for the reasons that follow.

Claim 1 recites *a signal generator for generating first and second difference signals responsive to a decision window in the video sequence...where the first difference signal indicates relative movement between a current field and a previous field and where the second difference signal indicates a motion amount between adjacent fields*. Claim 18 recites *generating a first difference signal indicating movement between current and previous fields and a second difference signal indicating movement between adjacent fields responsive to a decision window in the video sequence*

As the applicants indicated previously, the structured difference generator 404 computes a structured difference between pixels by accounting for structural information such as lines, feathering, quantized motion, and the like. "The structured difference is a more complicated method of generating field difference signals than a simple subtraction of pixel values. The structured difference generator is controlled by rules and user-defined thresholds that are used for deciding the types of image structure that are present." Application, page 9, lines 10-15. Rao fails to disclose that its video stream analyzer 300 does anything more than modify, "preferably in real time, an input digital video signal so that the resulting output digital signal can be optimally compressed, in one embodiment, using a prior art digital video decoder." Rao, column 11, lines 51-55. The video stream analyzer 300 detects whether the

incoming video signal "is interlaced or progressive and appropriately organizes the data for subsequent vertical resampling, if any." Rao, column 13, lines 1-3. "Video data stream analyzer 300 repairs mixed-frames created by these transitions from a first video data type to a second video data type by dropping one of the two fields of the mixed-frame and replacing the dropped field with the other field." Rao, column 14, lines 8-17.

The examiner alleges that Rao's input processor 102 as shown in Figure 3 and described at column 12, lines 42-54, "provides information relating to the field/frame and the odd/even polarity of the fields, thus providing the difference between frames/fields and the information indicative of the information (structure) of the signal." Office Action, page 3.

Rao discloses that the input signal 301 output from processor 102 is a stream of video fields where "each field is accompanied by a signal indicating the parity of the field, i.e., whether the field is an even parity field or an odd parity field." Rao, column 12, lines 49-51. But claims 1 and 18 recite not a signal indicating the parity of the field, but first and second difference signals indicative of movement between current and previous fields and between adjacent fields, respectively. And claim 1 recites a signal generator that generates the first and second difference signals responsive to a decision window. Claim 18 includes a similar recitation. Rao includes no indication that its processor 102 operates responsive to anything other than a video camera 101 that generates a video signal.

Claim 1 recites *a plurality of pattern detection state machines... in accordance with a user programmable threshold*. Claim 18 recites a similar limitation. The examiner alleges Rao discloses varying thresholds even though no such varying thresholds are specifically disclosed (the examiner appears to suggest that such thresholds are inherent). The claims, however, do not recite varying thresholds so much as they recite user programmable thresholds. The applicants ask the examiner to identify the portions of Rao disclosing such user programmable thresholds.

Independent claims 1 and 18, and their corresponding dependent claims 2-6, 8, 12, 19-21, 23, and 27 are in condition for the examiner's allowance.

Claim Rejections Under § 103 Over Wredenhagen

The examiner rejects claims 9-11, 14-17, 24-26, and 29-32 as obvious over Rao in view of Wredenhagen. Wredenhagen and the present application were, at the time of the invention, and continue to be owned by Jaldi, a wholly owned subsidiary of Pixelworks, Inc. The applicants submit a Statement Of Common Ownership to disqualify Wredenhagen as a prior art under 35 U.S.C. § 103(c).

Claims 9-11, 14-17, 24-26, and 29-32 are in condition for the examiner's allowance.

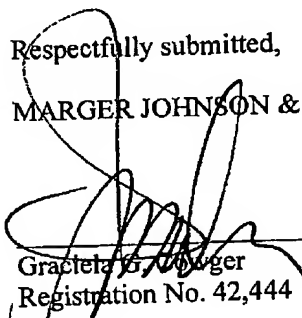
Conclusion

The applicants request reconsideration and allowance of all remaining claims. The applicants encourage the examiner to telephone the undersigned at (503) 222-3613 if it appears that an interview would be helpful in advancing the case.

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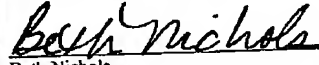
Respectfully submitted,

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273-8300, on April 4, 2006.


Beth Nichols

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PATENT APPLICATION
Docket No. 7293-068

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of: G. Finn Wredenhagen et al.

Confirmation No. 4556

Serial No. 10/024,479

Examiner: Brian P. Yenke

Filed: December 21, 2001

Group Art Unit: 2614

For: SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR IMAGE WARPING

Date: April 3, 2006

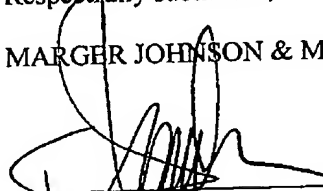
Mail Stop Amendment
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

STATEMENT OF COMMON OWNERSHIP

U.S. Patent No. 6,757,022 (U.S. Publication No. 2002/0054236) to Wredenhagen et al. and the '479 application we identify above, were, at the time of the invention of the '479 application, owned by Jaldi Semiconductor Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of Pixelworks, Inc.

Respectfully submitted,

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AMENDMENT

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APPLICATION NO. 10/024,479
DOCKET NO. 7293-068